

ON BRITISH SOIL, A. F. L. LEADS A FREE RELAY

Delegates Stir Canadians by
Asking Withdrawal of
English Soldiers.

PLAN NEW LABOR PARTY

Gompers Warns Unions to
Avoid Radicalism, Business
to Be Fair in Dealings.

MONTREAL, June 7.—Despite the fact that they are on British soil, certain delegates to the annual convention here of the American Federation of Labor today launched their fight to get the federation to reaffirm its independence of the Irish republic and demand that the military forces of occupation in Ireland be withdrawn by the English Government.

Peter J. Brady of New York, representing the allied printing trades, headed the delegates presenting a resolution on the Irish question. It was referred to the committee for consideration.

The resolution, which charged that the English Government is now seeking to "destroy through military forces the republican form of government already established by the Irish people," urged "that the Irish people be allowed to guide their destinies and that all possible aid be rendered to the people of Ireland."

Defy Great Britain.

Dan P. McKillop of the Pacific coast delegation and other delegates sponsoring the resolution declared they would not be deterred from demanding that the English Government withdraw its troops from Ireland because they were on British soil. "We intend to thrash this matter out and help our friends across the sea without fear of the consequences," McKillop said.

Among other resolutions presented was one from the garment workers delegation from New York, asking the convention to demand that the blockade against Soviet Russia be lifted and that trade be resumed. This delegation also has in preparation another document, asking that the convention appoint a labor commission to visit Russia and make a "frank investigation of conditions in that country. Resolutions dealing with American political, industrial and labor problems also were presented, but they will not be made public until acted upon in committee.

The national committee for organizing iron and steel workers announced tonight that it will ask the federation to support a "more vigorous policy" in organizing the workers and faces the United States Steel Corporation to recognize the union. The committee will ask the federation also to force the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which withdrew recently from the steel campaign, to rejoin the other unions in organizing the industry.

The movement to create in the United States an American labor party, backed by the federation, took more definite form today when the plan was submitted to the resolutions committee. While the names of the authors of the resolution were withheld it is understood it was presented by the Pacific coast progressive wing leaders.

"The suggestion is now in the hands of the resolution committee and I cannot venture any prediction as to what will develop," said Cyrus Grew of Los Angeles, Cal., one of the supporters of the third party proposal. "It may, however, never come before the convention."

Abraham Lefkowitz of New York, a member of the executive committee of the American Labor party, now in the lead, served notice on the supporters of the new movement that any attempt to bring the proposal before the convention will be vigorously fought. "We will fight to a finish to prevent the subject being debated on the convention floor," he asserted. "There is now an American Labor party in the field that is making progress and we will not allow it to be swamped by the new movement."

Mr. Gompers in opening today's session declared that any attempt to enforce compulsory labor by making strikes unlawful must be related at all costs. "I have no fear as to what the results will be," he said. "As long as I live and my mind is not impaired I shall stand for the right of the men and women workers of this world to be free, untrammelled and unowned by any force."

"The one who fails to understand," Mr. Gompers continued, "that there is a law of compensation in all the life of the world, fails to understand the development of human life and progress. He urged organized labor to 'hold itself in leash' and use its power of force and influence in moderation, but asserted that all the workers must be kept 'on the firing line.'"

"No one can hit us or injure our movement or destroy it but ourselves," said the labor chief in warning delegates to guard against the danger of ultra-radicalism.

In explaining that there was a misunderstanding of the term "international" as used in connection with the federation, Mr. Gompers asserted it should not be confused with the "international" of Europe. "I don't know any body of men," he said, "that is so out of harmony with that so-called 'international' as the American Federation of Labor. There is, however, an international feeling on the part of labor that the time has come when tyranny and injustice shall come to an end wherever it exists."

Denounce Profiters.

In the annual report of the executive council presented today to delegates, the report denounced the action of the United States Government in invoking the food control law against the late strikes and the action of the American Congress to take action to control the cost of living were among the outstanding features. With the council's review of organized labor's position and activities for the last year was also presented "a specific programme for remedy."

The Cummins railroad law was denounced, as was the Kansas law establishing the court of industrial relations. The high cost of living was laid largely at the door of "big profits," while the report declared the United States Government, principally through the Department of Justice, "has conducted a campaign of stupidity."

which the report says the labor movement was instrumental in defeating. In its references to the foreign field, the report denounced what it characterized as "protectionist American intervention in Mexico," and declared that the executive council sees "no justification for interference," which it argues would be in the interest of the exploitation of the workers and its boundless wealth of oil and minerals.

The United States Steel Corporation was assailed for its refusal to deal with labor organizations in the recent unsuccessful strike, and the authorities of Boston also were denounced for their attitude in the celebrated strike of policemen in that city.

The workers of Canada were congratulated for defeating "the one big union" idea, and their stand was characterized as "a magnificent triumph for trade unionism and a vindication of the purpose, policy and achievements of the American Federation of Labor."

The industrial conferences called by President Wilson were characterized as unsuccessful because "the employers consistently refused to attend in earnest, and would not accept any resolution on collective bargaining 'unless it was so worded as to be anti-trade union in spirit and to provide encouragement and support for communist unions.'"

The machinery prepared by the second conference "the report attacks, as in many respects 'actually pernicious' and it declares that 'the machinery designed for the restriction of the labor movement is entirely out of contact with the life for which it was designed and entirely unfit for the needs of that life.'"

Existing machinery, the report declares, "is superior in every respect."

Remedy Proposed.

As a programme of "specific remedy" for existing conditions the council's report proposes the following:

"We demand that the Government be authorized to buy and control the direct from producers and that these commodities be distributed through retail channels at a retail price to be fixed by the Government."

"We demand that this power be made use of as a corrective for profiteering, and we call attention to the fact that the Government has established a precedent for such action in its sale of surplus war supplies."

"We demand that the Federal Government, through the Internal Revenue Bureau, ascertain the amount of excessive war profits extracted from the American people by the years 1915, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920, and that these excessive war profits be taken through its taxing power by the Federal Government and applied to the relief of the distressed and the Government and to the partial retirement of Liberty bonds at par in order that the existing inflated structure of currency and credit may be reduced and that the Government may carry out its sacred obligation to the people to maintain its Liberty and Victory bonds at par."

"Cooperation should be encouraged as an effective means of curbing profiteering. To stimulate rapid development of cooperatives the Federal farm loan act should be extended so as to give credit to all properly organized cooperatives, and that credit is now given to individual farmers."

"Control of credit capital by those whose chief interest is the accumulation of profits results inevitably in the open door for profiteering and the emphasis the demand of organized labor that control of credit be taken from the hands of private financiers and placed in the hands of a public agency to be administered by voluntary and cooperative methods."

Ask Voice in Shop.

"The cost of living must go no higher. Wages must be advanced in every case to a point at which the American standard of living is secure. The life and the productive capacity of the great farming community of the United States must be brought back to the richness that has marked it above the agriculture of all other nations. This will be possible only when the vicious forces that load the values of the farm with fictitious and fabulous profits have been curbed and made powerless."

In a summary of the "essential facts of the present industrial situation" and report says, industry today requires these remedial measures:

"It requires greater democracy in order to give to the workers full voice in directing its own industry."

"It requires more intelligent management and acceptance of the principle that production is for use and not for profit."

"It requires full and free acceptance and use of the best that invention has to offer."

"It requires bold and audacious reconstruction of methods and process in the conduct of basic industry."

"Labor does not oppose introduction of improved methods in industry. It opposes and encourages improvements in 'machinery.' What it will always resist is the introduction of these processes and this machinery at the expense of the workers."

"Labor's answer is but one of the evils which will disappear in proportion as the workers are given voice in management. This is proven by statistics which show the lowest turnover in those industries where the workers exercise the most effective voice by reason of the highest degree of organization."

"We propose the salvation of industry. We propose the means whereby the world may be fed and clothed and have service to give and happiness. We have service to give and if permitted to give freely and on terms of manhood and equality we will give in abundance. We cannot be given slaves, but we can give mighty service in a common effort of humankind."

Assail Bolshevism.

On the subject of Bolshevism and other extremist propaganda the report says:

"Bolshevism has been a lure for some of our people and its doctrines have been the cause of great evil. This hideous doctrine has found converts among two classes of people principally—those intellectuals, so-called, who have no occupation save that of following one of the leaders of the revolution in the game of life that they find no appeal in anything except the most desperate and illogical schemes. The rank and file of the organized labor movement, as well as the great majority of the people, have given no countenance to the propaganda of Bolshevism, but has, on the contrary, been its most effective opponent in America."

"The propaganda of revolutionary thought has not been limited to the propaganda of Bolshevism. It has taken other forms. The 'one big union' idea has had its adherents, despite the disastrous results of the experiment in Canada, with its treacherous machinery, during the year preceding our 1919 convention. It is gratifying to note that everywhere the ostensible strength of this propaganda has been lost and that its fallacies are daily becoming clearer to its former victims."

"Of more importance than the results of the propaganda of revolution is the feeling of unrest among our people which is due to abuses in our political and industrial life and which seeks relief and freedom, not revolution and catastrophe, but intelligent dealing with conditions. Those who drink from a poisoned well will be poisoned until the well itself is cleaned."

"The federation's membership report disclosed that it now has 4,078,740, a gain of \$1,672 in the last year. The recent steel strike cost the federation \$24,808. The report also disclosed that the federation's expenditures were still \$68,181 available for steel organization work."

EACH DELEGATE AN ANIMATE CAUCUS

Meets With Himself on Street
Corners and Names the
Candidate.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and
New York Herald.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The "bad" news from Washington reached this city while Henry T. Sovereign's enthusiastic hand was doing its worst in front of William Johnson's headquarters in the Auditorium Hotel. A delegation of women folks from Santa Clara were telling the Senator they'd vote for him whether he was nominated or not, and Angus McSweeney was assuring the newspaper men that the big fellows from the East might be able to lick the Senator if they wanted to, but that they wouldn't want to when the showdown came.

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A taxicab full of Indiana delegates was making an unsuccessful effort to enter the lobby of the dignified Hotel Hamilton, where the delegates were being housed. The taxicab was full of delegates, and the hotel was full of delegates, and the delegates were full of delegates.

Further down the hall, where the delegates were being housed, a taxicab full of Indiana delegates was making an unsuccessful effort to enter the lobby of the dignified Hotel Hamilton, where the delegates were being housed.

Both were informed that they could only get in one place, and it is understood they will run on the Bryan ticket, despite the fact that Bryan and the President are in disagreement on the league of nations. Just how the delegates will be divided is not clear.

There was a caucus of some sort or other in every corner and in every room. Whenever two or three folks got together over here they held a caucus. It does not matter whether they are delegates or not or whether they represent any club, society, organization or party or not, they hold a caucus. Everybody agrees that the situation is serious and that every body has just talked to Will Hays and has the real inside low down on just what is going to happen.

Ten thousand people were trying to get around the hotel today, and there a group would start cheering about something or other and the cheer would be taken up by the crowd generally. Ninety-nine of them had no idea in the least what was going on. It was happening so everybody cheered, hoping it would establish them in the favor of whoever it was they were cheering. The thousand solid looking citizens were asking ten thousand questions and always the answer would be: "I ain't heard a thing."

And then the bad news from Washington reached Chicago. The crowds listened, read the bulletin and disagreed with the Supreme Court mildly.

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Col. Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., a business man, is also out for the Vice-Presidential plum. Mr. Anderson is making his plan for votes on the claim that to nominate a Southern man for the second round will give the Republicans four border States in the election and make the first break in the "Solid South" of the Democrats.

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TRUCE REACHED ON THE LEAGUE PLANK

Ward, Hert, Kealing, Crane,
Hillis and Others Are
Colonel's Guests.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and
New York Herald.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The convention situation was taken to-night into the Crystal Room of the Blackstone Hotel, where William Boyce Thompson gave a dinner to the Ways and Means organization of the National Committee. Three hundred delegates, including most of the members of the National Committee and all except a few of the other prominent leaders.

Before coffee had been served the leaders broke into groups at tables, where they earnestly discussed what was what and what might or ought to happen. At one table were William L. Ward, Joe Kealing of Indiana, A. T. Hert of Kentucky and William Barnes of New York. W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, who was sitting at another table with Senator Smoot, joined the party for a while.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Charles D. Hillis had a close conference with Chairman Will H. Hays, presumably about the candidacy of Ogden L. Mills for chairman of the resolutions committee.

Col. Thompson and Mrs. John T. Pratt, vice-chairman of his committee, both spoke in most eulogistic terms of Chairman Hays. She said the party need leaders and was blessed in its national chairman.

"We all have probably come here with the impression that if our candidate cannot be selected the Republican party will be making a mistake," said Mrs. Pratt. "But much as I regret to say it, this isn't so. We must learn to be generous, accept our disappointments and realize that what we most must do is change in the administration of Washington, and to get it we must stick together."

Mrs. Pratt, who has been for Hoover, seemed to voice a sentiment that has been gaining ground to-night. Chairman Hays in expressing his gratitude for the complimentary things said of him, declared that he was reminded of an humorous rhyme of his own. "If you love me as I love you, no knife can cut our love in two."

The announcement from Washington that the Supreme Court had broadly upheld the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law made somewhat easier the course that already had been determined upon in dealing with the wet and dry question. It had been decided that nothing should be said about this question in the platform, but that there should be a particularly vigorous denunciation in favor of law enforcement as framed as to make it perfectly clear that the prohibition amendment, as it is a law, must be strongly executed. This treatment of the subject is the view of the law, in view of the Supreme Court's decision.

"Lowden meeting 10 A. M. to-day, gold room," head a sign, and some joker had written below this: "How much gold?"

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